

acid (I; R = OH) are reported. The best results were found for the 3-furyl and 2-methoxy thiazol-5-yl analogs.

L35 ANSWER 12 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

AN 1996:19712 HCAPLUS

DN 124:164360

TI Antibacterial activity of a synthetic peptide (PR-26) derived from PR-39, a proline-arginine-rich neutrophil antimicrobial peptide

AU Shi, Jishu; Ross, Christopher R.; Chengappa, M. M.; Sylte, Matt J.; McVey, D. Scott; Blecha, Frank

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SO Antimicrob. Agents Chemother. (1996), 40(1), 115-21

CODEN: AMACQ; ISSN: 0066-4804

DT Journal

LA English

AB PR-39 is a proline-arginine-rich (PR) neutrophil antibacterial peptide originally identified and purified from the porcine small intestine. We report on the synthesis of a functional antibacterial domain of PR-39, the first 26 amino acid residues of the NH2 terminus. PR-26 was as potent as or more potent than PR-39 against enteric gram-neg. bacteria. This truncated form of PR-39 potentiated neutrophil phagocytosis of Salmonella choleraesuis and decreased the level of S. typhimurium invasion into intestinal epithelial cells. SEM confirmed that these peptides did not lyse cells by pore-forming mechanisms; however, they potentiated the antibacterial capabilities of a pore-forming peptide, magainin A. In addn., PR-26 was not toxic to epithelial cells at concns. several times greater than its bactericidal concn. These data suggest that PR-39 and its functional domain, PR-26, may potentiate the host's defense capabilities against gram-neg. infections.

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L49 ANSWER 1 OF 26 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS

AN 2000:440602 BIOSIS

DN PREV200000440602

TI PR-39, endogenous antimicrobial peptide derived from porcine neutrophils is capable binding PI3Kp85 and inhibits cell proliferation and modifies actin bundle structure in K-ras transformed cells.

AU Kohgo, Yutaka (1); Fujimoto, Yoshinori (1); Tanaka, Koji (1); Suzuki, Masako (1); Suzuki, Yasuaki (1); Saito, Hiroyuki (1); Ohtake, Takaaki (1)
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SO Acta Haematologica (Basel), (July, 2000) Vol. 103, No. Supplement 1, pp. 30. print.

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